THE

CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4500. 號一月二十年七十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877. 日七廿月十年廿丁 PRICE, $24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.* GEORGE STREET, 30, *Cornhill.* GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus*, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 6, *Old Jewry*, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, *Leadenhall Street.*

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, *Rue Monsieur, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIRD, 133, *Nassau Street.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., *Square, Singapore.* C. HEINEZEN & Co., *Manila.*

CHINA:—*Swatow*, CAMPBELL & Co. *Amoy*, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. *Foochow*, HEDGE & Co. *Shanghai*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. *Yokohama*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,..... 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | ED. TOBIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KEswICK.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877,

Authorised by Imperial Edict, dated the 2nd Day of the 9th Moon, of III Year of KWONG-SU, (*Oct.* 8, 1877.)

£1,604,276. 0. 10 STOCK,

IN BONDS OF £100 EACH,

Bearing Interest from 31st December, 1877, the first Coupon of £1.6.8 being payable on 28th February, 1878, and Coupons of £4 being payable thereafter on 31st August and 28th February in each year, until 14th June, 1884, when the last Coupon of £2.6.8 will be payable.

The Bonds are redeemable at par within seven years (1884) by half-yearly drawings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN LONDON, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

PRICE OF ISSUE 98 PER CENT.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31, Lombard Street, London, as Agents for the Chinese Government, hereby invite Subscriptions for £1,604,276.0.10 of 8 per cent. Bonds at the issue price of £98 per cent. payable as follows:—

£10 per cent. on application.
40 " " allotment.
48 " 15 days after allotment.

£98

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 28th February and 31st August at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in London, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The first Coupon for £1.6.8 for interest from 31st December, 1877, to 28th February, 1878, will be payable on the latter date, and Coupons of £4 will be payable thereafter on 31st August and 28th February in each year, until 14th June, 1884, when the final Coupon of £2.6.8 will be payable.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within Seven years (1884) by Thirteen half-yearly Drawings of £114,600 each, the balance of the Loan, £114,476.0.10, being paid off on 14th June, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in London in December and June in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid of at par on the succeeding 28th February and 31st August at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in London, Hongkong, and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorised by an Imperial Edict, dated 8th of October, 1877, which has been communicated to the British Legation at Pekin, according to a dispatch from the British Consul at Shanghai, dated 20th October, 1877.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the Ports of Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, and Hankow—the four Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The total Customs' Receipts at the Ports named for the past three years have averaged £2,005,500 per annum, and the total Customs' Revenue for the same period at all the Ports in China has averaged £3,560,000 per annum.

The indebtedness of the Imperial Government only amounts to about £700,000, of which about £250,000 mature next year. The amounts of the outstanding Loans and the proposed Loan are therefore, together, only £2,200,000, or about two-thirds of one year's Customs' Revenue. The payments both of interest and principal on account of outstanding Loans have been duly and punctually met by the Chinese Government.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Chinese authorities of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, and by the European Commissioners at the same Ports, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

The Customs' Revenue available to meet these obligations, and for which they are specially charged, is £2,100,000 per annum.

Certified translations of the official documents authorising the Loan, may be inspected at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

Applications in the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street, London.

Applications from China, Japan, and Manila will be received and forwarded by the Hongkong and Shanghai Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Those from the Straits Settlements and India to be sent to London.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts, and Bonds to Bearer, when ready, will be exchanged for fully paid-up Scrip.

Forms of Application can be obtained of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at their offices in London, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1877.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877,
FOR £1,604,276. 0. 10 STERLING.

No.....

TO THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

I request that you will allot me £..... of Bonds of the above Loan in accordance with the Prospectus issued by you dated .....upon which I have paid the Deposit of.....pounds, being at the rate of £10 per cent., and I engage to accept the said Bonds or any less number you may allot me, and to make the remaining payments thereon in accordance with the Prospectus.

Name at full length.....
Address.....
Occupation.....
Date.....,1877.

BANKERS' RECEIPT TO BE RETAINED BY THE APPLICANT.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877,
FOR £1,604,276. 0. 10 STERLING.

No.....

Received this.....day of.....,
1877, from.....
the sum of.....pounds, being a Deposit made on application for £.....
of Bonds of the above Loan.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

.....

£.....

WITH reference to the foregoing Prospectus APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned until the 15th of DECEMBER next, on which Date the Allotment will be made, and the final instalment of 48 per cent. will be payable on the 31st December, 1877. Exchange on Applications received in Hongkong will be calculated at the rate of 4/- per dollar.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Agents issuing Loan.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. de6

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale), on

MONDAY,

the 31st December, 1877, at Noon, at their Sale Room, Praya Central,—

The following PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the Buildings erected thereon.

First.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Victoria, Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as the remaining portion of INLAND LOT No. 41, abutting on the North side thereof on a Public Road, and Measuring thereon 153 feet, on the South side thereof on Section *A* of the aforesaid Inland Lot No. 41 and Measuring thereon 75 feet and 55 feet, on the East side thereof on a Public Road, and Measuring thereon 88 feet, and on the West side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 201, and Measuring thereon 36 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 8,000 *square feet*, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $73.01, —together with the Messuages or Tenements standing thereon, at present leased by D. RUTTUNJEE, Esq.

Second.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in the Poke-fo-lum District of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as FARM LOT No. 26, abutting on the North side thereof on Closes Registered in the Land Office as Farm Lots Nos. 18 and 25, and Measuring thereon 1,200 feet, on the South side thereof on Government Ground, and Measuring thereon 600 feet, on the East side thereof on a Water Course, and Measuring thereon 1,400 feet, and on the West side thereof on the Sea at high Water Mark, and Measuring thereon 700 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 22½ *Acres*, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $53.40.

And,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in the Poke-fo-lum District of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as FARM LOT No. 30, abutting on the South side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as Farm Lot No. 29, on the East side thereof on the road to Aberdeen, and on the North and West sides thereof on a Water Course, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 3¾ Acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is $12; together with a quantity of Building Materials at present contained in and about the houses described as "Belmont" upon the aforesaid Lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 31, 1877. de30

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR STOVES.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
Superior California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.
FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb. to 2,500 lb.
BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS various patterns.
VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA CARPETS and RUGS.
DOOR MATS.
HORSE BLANKETS.
Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.
Gun-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS.
STATIONERY, of every description.
BOOKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.
SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.
Fresh APPLES, and LEMONS.
SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.
MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.
Family PIG PORK, and Prime Mess BEEF, in Kegs 25 lb. each.
CAVIARE, SARDELLES, and Spiced ANCHOVIES.
Prime American BACON and HAMS.
Cutting's JAMS and JELLIES Assorted.
GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, &c., &c.
Canned Dessert FRUITS.
Compressed CORNED BEEF, and BEEF TONGUES.
PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to suit Purchasers.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS' STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies received by every Steamer.
CLARET in Cask, (BANDOL), Superior Quality.
BARCLAY PERKIN'S PORTER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J. BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.
BASS' PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, November 23, 1877.

FOR SALE.

DANISH BEER,
TUBORGS FABRIKER,
$7 per Case quarts
$9 per Case pints.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, November 7, 1877. de7

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the UNDERSIGNED has been REMOVED to No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 19, 1877. de3

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients.

Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS. Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN desirous of having their PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED before the Coming Season, are requested to give their Orders at once, to prevent disappointment.

Orders may be left care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. HAHN,
Pianoforte Warehouse, Praya East.

Hongkong, November 20, 1877. de4

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE,
ECONOMICAL,
SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE M'F'G CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co.,
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA, 1877.

ENTRIES for RACES in the above Regatta may be made to any one of the undermentioned Gentlemen:—

H. E. WODEHOUSE, Esq.,
Lieut. WALKER, 28th Regt.,
W. HYNES, Esq.,
C. V. SMITH, Esq.,
E. BEART, Esq.,
Hr M. SCHULTZ, Esq., or to
D. C. TRAVERS, Esq.,
Hon. Sec., Victoria Recreation Club.

Hongkong, November 27, 1877.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877. fe20

HUNYADI JÁNOS WATER.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

BARON LIEBEG affirms that "its richness in APERIENT SALTS surpasses that of all known WATERS."

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL OF
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, November 2, 1877. de2

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice to the Public that our Firm of FY CHONG & Co., Silk Merchants, has been carrying on Business at Canton for THIRTY-NINE Years, and has not Established any BRANCH FIRM anywhere. If others have assumed our SIGN of FY CHONG, Customers will spare themselves much disappointment, if they will only be careful to deal with none but the recognised Representatives of our Firm.

FY CHONG & Co.,
Silk Merchants,
Canton.

30th November, 1877. de7

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship
"*PENEDO*,"
J. CAIN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 2nd December, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 30, 1877. de2

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"*TANAIS*,"
Comdt. DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on SUNDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 a.m.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 30, 1877. de2

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The British Steamship
"*BERTHA*,"
LANGLEY, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 24, 1877.

The Eastern & Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"*SOMERSET*"
will be despatched from SINGAPORE for BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, (calling at the usual Australian Coast Ports), on the 10th December next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG.

The *A* 1 Clipper Barque
"*GOLDEN RUSSETT*,"
RICHARDSON, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 28, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR DUNEDIN (N. Z.)

The *A* 1 German Barque
"*MARIE*,"
Capt. BURMEISTER, will load here for the above Port, and have a quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, November 14, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The *A* 1 British Barque
"*EMPREZA*,"
Capt. SKINNER, will load here, and have a quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

FOR BATAVIA AND SAMARANG.

The German Ship
"*GUSTAV & MARIE*,"
having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.

Hongkong, November 28, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Bark
"*T. A. GODDARD*,"
A. F. SMITH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1877. de20

FOR LONDON (DIRECT.)

The *A* 1 Brit. Clipper Bark
"*KATE CARNIE*,"
JAMES WILSON, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 28, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The Brit. 3-m. Schooner
"*SEA BELLE*,"
Captain Ross, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Ship
"*ONEIDA*,"
S. CLYMA, Master, having 3/4ths of her Cargo engaged, will load here as above, and will be despatched on or about the 31st December.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The *A* 1 British Clipper Ship
"*OILURNUM*,"
SHREWSBURY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"*COLORADO*,"
INGRAHAM, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1877.

FOR HONOLULU.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"*CHARTER OAK*,"
STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 British Ship
"*ISLES OF THE SOUTH*,"
DENNETT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, October 10, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The * *A* 1 100 years splendid British Clipper Ship
"*SYDENHAM*,"
A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

Mails.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship *GWALIOR*, Captain J. C. Babot, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 6th December, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, *Superintendent.*
Hongkong, November 23, 1877. de6

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*BELGIC*" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 7th December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on Return Passage Tickets.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, *Agent.*
Hongkong, November 27, 1877. de8

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 18th December. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, November 27, 1877. de19

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
SHAMEEN, CANTON.

THE Desirable Property known as Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and SILK GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to
G. M. SMITH,
Canton.
October 15, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By Ernest John Eitel, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.
(*In English and Chinese.*

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, $1 each.
China Mail Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day placed the MANAGEMENT of our Business in the hands of Mr WILLIAM ROSS, who has been in the employment of the Firm for the last Six Years.
G. FALCONER & Co.
Hongkong, November 30, 1877. de7

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. my1

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARE and GENERAL BROKER, hitherto conducted in my name, will now be carried on under the Style of COHEN & HEATON, Mr ALEXANDER MacGLASHAN HEATON having This Day become a Partner therein.
CHAS. C. COHEN.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. ja1

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr WILLIAM LEGGE as a Partner in my Business, which will henceforth be conducted under the Style of HUGHES & LEGGE.
W. KERFOOT HUGHES.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. ja1

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES AYTON MANN is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.
GEPP & Co.
Canton, November 1, 1877. ja1

NOTICE.

I Have This Day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
W. SCHRIEVER.
Haiphong, November 9, 1877. de15

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARK *ORANGE GROVE*, FROM HIOGO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods, otherwise they will be landed and stored at their risk.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 26, 1877. de3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *DJEMNAH.*

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 28th Instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 4th December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 28, 1877. de4

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE British S. S. *Japan*, Captain H. de Smidt, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 27, 1877. de4

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, uninsured against fire.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, November 27, 1877. de4

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., Coal Merchants,
Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr Ahyon has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr Fat Jack, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. ma19

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital—Fully Paid-up	Tls. 420,000
Permanent Reserve Fund	„ 230,000
Special Reserve Fund	„ 75,000
Total Capital and Accumulations this date	Tls. 725,000

Directors:
F. B. Forbes, Esq., *Chairman.*
M. W. Boyd, Esq. | C. Kreis, Esq.
M. P. Evans, Esq. | G. Lucas, Esq.
Secretaries:
Messrs. Russell & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.
Agents in
Hongkong, London, San Francisco, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for interest on Shareholders' Capital, All the Profits of the Underwriting Business will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of $10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise, in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
Incorporated by Royal Charter of *His Majesty King George The First*, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 12, 1872.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, One Million Dollars.
Directors.
Kwok Acheong, Merchant.
Pang Ing, Merchant.
Ho Sam, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
Loo Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
Lee Sing, of Lai Hing Fong, Merchant.
Cheang Sing Yuen, Merchant.
Chot Chun, Merchant.
Manager—Ho Kwei.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20 % on the Premia.
OFFICE, 48, *Bonham Strand.*
Hongkong, August 20, 1877. au29

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
Capital,—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matahedes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against *Fire* to the extent of $45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

To Let.

TO LET ON LEASE.
Possession on the 1st January, 1878.

THE Well-known Premises now occupied as the "STAG HOTEL." The House contains: Dining Room, Sitting Room, and 12 Bed-rooms, a large Billiard Room for Two Tables, Pantry, Bath-rooms, and W. C. Also, a Bar, in Queen's Road, and Store attached; Cook House, 2 Boys' Rooms, &c. Gas and Water laid on.

For further Particulars, apply to
J. ARMSTRONG,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, November 30, 1877.

TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kidd.
"Blanes Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.
House No. 9, Seymour Terrace.
Nos. 9 and 11, Queen's Road Central, with spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs Butterfield & Swire.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 13, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
☞ *Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.*
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Intimations.

IN THE GOODS OF
JAMES SMITH FERRIES,
Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "*ZEALANDIA*," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to John Fairbairn, of No. 27, Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said John Fairbairn at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned William Henry Brereton, the Solicitor of the said John Fairbairn, at the Office of the said William Henry Brereton, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before *the 15th day of January*, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said John Fairbairn will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said James Smith Ferries, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said John Fairbairn has then had notice; and that the said John Fairbairn will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said John Fairbairn has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.
Wm. H. Brereton,
Solicitor for the said John Fairbairn.
ja16

IN THE GOODS OF
PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE.—*Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE, late of Lille, France, who died at Cannes, France, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate were duly granted to Andre Dammann, of Canton in the Empire of China, Merchant, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 26th day of October, 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said Andre Dammann at his address aforesaid or to the Undersigned William Henry Brereton, the Solicitor of the said Andre Dammann at the Office of the said William Henry Brereton, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of February, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said Andre Dammann will proceed to distribute the assets of the said PROSPER EDOUARD HENRI DERODE amongst the parties entitled, having regard to the claims of which the said Andre Dammann has then had notice; and that the said Andre Dammann will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Andre Dammann has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1877.
Wm. H. Brereton,
de2 *Solicitor of the said Andre Dammann.*

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly Athletic Club,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. *Tigre*, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial, Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassador, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

☞ Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. II.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

The Rhymes of the Shi-king.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. (*Continued from Vol. V., page 367*).
The Wild Silk-worms of the Province of Shantung.
Notes on Chinese Grammar (*Continued from Vol. V., page 392*).
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Bankruptcy in China.
The Share taken by Chinese and Bannermen Respectively in the Government of China.
Laws of Sale amongst the Chinese.
Studies in Words.—Roots Meaning One.
The Character 刑
Chinese Antiquity.
Shin *tseetu* Shangti.
A Chinese Primer.
A Rare Manchu Coin.
Were Yao and Shun Historical Personal
Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, October 31, 1877.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.
BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.
MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.
BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS For Foreign-Going Ships,
Lady's and Gentleman's WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; *Argus* Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Foong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the Interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

Legalised Tariff of Fares for Chairs, Chair Bearers, and Boats, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts.	Hour, ...20 cts.
Three hours, ..50 cts.	Six hours, ...70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), ...	One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ...	10 cents.
Half day, ...	35 cents.
Day, ...	50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ...	$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ...	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ...	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ...	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 piculs, per Day, ...	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 piculs, per Load, ...	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 piculs, Half Day, ...	50

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ...	$1.00
„ One Hour, ...	20
„ Half-an-Hour, ...	10
After 5 P.M. .....10 cents extra.	

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ...	50 cents.
Half Day, ...	30 „
Three Hours, ...	15 „
One Hour, ...	5 „
Half Hour, ...	3 „

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

passed the winning mark on the third round at 3h. 16m. 40sec., *Naomi* at 3h. 24m. 12sec., *Wave* at 3h. 59m. 48sec.; *Naiad* therefore saves her time from *Naomi* with 6m. 32sec. in hand. When *Naomi* gets into proper trim, we expect to see some close finishes between her and *Naiad*.

We regret to have to record another sad accident in the engine department of a vessel. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when H.M.S. *Swinger* was about 80 or 90 miles distant from the Harbour, an explosion took place in the ash-pits, severely burning four men. One of the men, Richard Collins, has since died, and was buried this afternoon at Happy Valley. The other men who were injured are Mr Price (the Assistant Engineer), Thomas Shepherd (first-class stoker), and Amow (a Chinese fireman), the injuries of the latter being very slight. The other two are under treatment at the Naval Hospital, and we are glad to learn that their injuries are not likely to prove fatal. No cause can be assigned for the accident; the vessel was going along steadily at the time, and the fires were burning clear, the doors of the furnaces being closed. The platform of the engine-room and the bath-rooms &c. in the immediate neighbourhood were covered with a black dust. The man who succumbed, in the confusion which followed immediately after the report, ran to the engines, and endeavoured to stop them, and he thus got smothered with the burning dust, while he was at the same time badly burnt from head to foot. He was sensible for some time after the accident, but breathed his last at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A survey was held to-day on board the vessel, but the surveyors could arrive at nothing definite regarding the cause of the accident. The general belief is that there must have been some explosive amongst the coal.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* is, says the *Japan Gazette*, to be withdrawn from the trans-Pacific line. Yesterday (Nov. 18th) before leaving Yokohama probably for the last time, Captain Parsell entertained a number of his friends at tiffin. In honour of Admiral Pousine, who has lately been superseded in his command in these waters, and who is a passenger by the *Oceanic*, the band of the flag-ship *Boyana* was in attendance, and played during the repast. At half-past three the *Oceanic* tripped anchor, and the parting gun was fired from her bows. As she steamed out of the harbour, the *Boyan's* yards were manned, and the other men of war dipped their flags as she passed, the band of the U. S. S. *Tennessee* playing the Russian national hymn.

We understand that the White Star steamer *Republic* is the boat that will go from England to San Francisco to relieve the *Oceanic*. She will remain on the route until all three of the vessels now running are thoroughly overhauled. The *Republic* is said to be a larger and much faster vessel than the *Oceanic*. In that case, we may expect some wonderful performances between China and Japan and the Pacific Coast.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL, 1877.

There can be but one opinion as to the wisdom shown by the Scotchmen of Hongkong, in celebrating St. Andrew's Day this year by a ball instead of a banquet. A ball well managed, and a supper well supplied, so fully meet and embody the "objects and reasons" considered necessary for a dinner, that it appears to us there can be no comparison possible of the two modes of celebration. It is quite certain that the Ball given by the Scotchmen at the City Hall last evening was one of the most successful assemblies of the kind ever given in this Colony; and while this particular celebration reflects special credit upon those immediately concerned, it is to be hoped that it may become a precedent, and that the Caledonian Ball may in future years be regarded as the opening ball of the Season here so long as foreign interests retain their hold on this Island. While it has been the fortune of this Journal, with short lapses, to have been founded and conducted by Scotchmen since the Colony existed, and to have recorded many extremely patriotic and manly sentiments uttered at the gatherings of the clans, it nevertheless appears to be conclusively shown that the exclusive, national banquets of bygone days are now no longer the most appropriate celebrations of the day most dear to the hearts of those who claim Scotland, with all its associations, its memories, and its varied excellencies, as the land of their birth. In truth, our community is so small, and so cosmopolitan in its composition, that any festivity is thorough and satisfactory only when it is made common to all; "the more the merrier" thus becoming true in the spirit as well as in the letter.

The preliminaries for the celebration of last night were arranged by the following Committee:—Messrs J. H. Scott, R. S. F. Walker (28th Regiment), A. P. MacEwen, A. Cheyne, A. Leith, J. Fairbairn, H. E. McCallum (R.E.), R. Blackwell, W. Legge, and W. S. Young. To those gentlemen were assigned the various onerous duties necessary to render the Ball a success; and well have they performed their parts. The list of Stewards is as follows:—A. G. Aitken, R. Blackwell, J. Bremner, Comr. Bruce (R.N.), A. Cheyne, D. B. Crawford, Capt. Ducat (28th Regt.), J. Fairbairn, W. Forrest, R. Innes, J. Inglis, Staff Comr. Johnston (R.N.), Hon. W. Keswick, C. M. Kerr, W. Legge, A. Leith, Lieut. H. E. McCallum (R.E.), A. P. McEwen, J. Noble, A. Campbell Reddie, D. M. Robb, (R.N.), Lieut. Hon. F. R. Sandilands (R.N.), J. H. Scott, C. E. Thomson, Lieut. R. S. F. Walker (28th Regt.), T. G. Williamson, G. B. Young, W. S. Young, M. Young, G. S. Yuill. His Excellency Mr Pope Hennessy arrived at the Hall at about a ¼ before ten o'clock; and dancing was almost immediately commenced. There were also present:—Sir John and Lady Smale, H. E. Admiral Hillyar, Sir Brooke Robertson, Admiral Vérom, Mr and Mrs Phillipps, Mr and Mrs Snowden, Colonel Bassano, Hon. J. M. Price, Hon. H. Lowcock, and a large number of naval and military officers and civilians. Mrs Hennessy, with Mr W. S. Young (hon. secy. to the Ball Committee), opened the ball; His Excellency taking Lady Smale as his partner in the opening quadrille.

The decorations—which owe their existence almost entirely to Lieutenants Walker and McCallum—were certainly the most elaborate and effective which we have seen for many a day, and constituted a feature in this year's celebration which will often be referred to in days to come. In the Entrance Hall there were a round base of columns of octagonal flower stands (about six feet in height), while round the capitol of the columns was entwined a thick wreath, from which gracefully hung creepers, meeting the flowers; the arches between the floral columns were draped with flags and adorned with wreaths of evergreens; and the ceiling was festooned with wreaths and flowers. On the Staircase, a thick wreath formed a green outline on the stone bannisters on either side, while the flat top of the bannisters was filled in with moss, ferns, and St. Andrew's crosses in flowers—flower-pots filling in the side spaces on right and left. At the first Landing the Flower Show appeared to be anticipated in a most effective manner, by a magnificent display of plants in pots from Government House, Government Gardens and other sources. At the Head of the Stairs, the front wall was divided into three arches, that in either corner being oval-shaped and domed, and giving the very pretty effect of natural sylvan groves. To carry out this novel artifice the arches were tesselated with green and the roofs were filled in with plantain leaves, while the top was festooned and draped with green and flags. The flower stands, of an octagonal shape, trended upwards from corner to centre, to the height of about ten feet, and gave a soft shade and a completeness to the scene. In the central arch was placed the Grand Order of the Thistle, an eight-pointed star, four rays of which were formed of ramrods and the remaining four of bayonets. In the centre of this was the green Thistle on gold ground, surrounded by the garter of green and the motto of the Order "Nemo me impune lacessit" in gold letters. The height of this device from the extreme ends of the rays was eighteen feet; and its conception and execution were the subject of general admiration. On the walls on either side was the Grand Cross of the Order of the Thistle, in ramrods, with a silver St. Andrew's Cross in the centre, on which was a gold and green thistle. The walls also were festooned with green and flowers. At the head of the Staircase, the corners were rounded off, so as to correspond with the front wall, and tesselated and filled in with green. In the centre of the wall was a device of a most striking description, viz., an endless circle of bayonets—no less than 270 having been used in its formation—festooned with flags. Above this were wreaths and flowers; and the bannisters were covered, as below, with moss and fern, and ornamented with floral crosses of the National Saint. The efforts of the Decoration Committee had been concentrated on the staircase and landing; and the only regret on this score is that the most effective decorations ever produced here were not honoured with more light to do them more ample justice. In the Ball Room there were no floral aids to the general effect, the Committee evidently being of opinion that the fair ladies would lend, as they did, sufficient grace and beauty to the scene there presented. In the main corridor, or verandah, leading from the Ball-room, however, which was tented in and draped with flags, was made additionally attractive by a large mirror at either end draped with flags. The Supper Room walls were merely festooned with a simple wreath of evergreens, culminating at the time-honoured painting of the Saint of Pious and Immortal Memory.

The Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment was in attendance, and dancing was kept up until past 2, it being observed by many that the general satisfaction became apparent from the manner in which the ladies sustained the gaiety and continued it with one consent into the small hours. The arrangements were everything that could be wished, and the general success of the entertainment is a credit to all who had charge of the arrangements.

Police Intelligence.

(*Before the Hon. C. May.*)

Dec. 1, 1877.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "YESSO."

Theodore Bernard and William Henry King, the Chief and Third Engineers of the S. S. *Yesso*, were again brought up, charged with the manslaughter of Tsang Asam and others. Mr W. H. Brereton appeared on behalf of the first prisoner, and Mr Francis for the second. Mr Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown. Mr Francis wanted to know what was the particular neglect with which Mr King was charged.

Mr Sharp: With not making proper reports and with general neglect of duty.

Mr Francis said he should ask that Mr King's case be taken as a distinct charge.

Mr Sharp maintained that the charge was the same; it was ridiculous to try and separate the cases.

Mr May said that there was certainly only one boiler exploded, and that, therefore, he thought the offence was one and the same. Mr Francis quoted from Archbold on criminal negligence, and said he should like His Worship to take down his objection in writing. He said that although there was only one boiler exploded, the charge of negligence against each prisoner was a separate offence.

Mr May said he would take down whatever objection Mr Francis chose to make.

Mr Brereton said he quite concurred in the application on the part of Mr Bernard.

Mr Sharp said it would be very inconvenient to take separate depositions.

Mr Francis and Mr. Brereton said they had no objection to the depositions being taken together, but they wished to reserve their right to take the cases separately.

Mr Francis said he should like to know if Mr Sharp maintained the charges were one and the same, and Mr Sharp replied that he did to a certain extent.

Samuel Ashton was first called and said he was master of the *Yesso*. He had not passed any examination in steam and machinery and knew nothing of steam but what he had learnt as master of a steamer. The registered owner of the *Yesso* was Mr John Stewart Lapraik (Register produced.)

The bulk of his evidence was nearly the same as that given at the inquest. He further stated that Mr Bernard superintended the putting in of the boilers. Mr Bernard made some suggestions about the putting in of the boilers and they were carried out. He (Mr Bernard) also made some suggestions with regard to their construction, some of which were carried out, and some were not. There was no special agreement with either the first or second prisoners except what appeared on the articles. The wages of the Chief engineer was $200 per month and found. The Chief Engineer was responsible for the proper working and order of the machinery and boilers. Witness was not personally aware of the state of the boilers; he supposed they were in good order. He never received any reports as to the condition of the boilers when he was Marine Superintendent. He had verbal conversation with the Chief Engineer as to the state of the Engine department. The first prisoner did not keep any watch either at sea or in Harbour, but he remained on deck all day and until midnight. He (first prisoner) had plenty of time for general supervision of his department. The cause of the accident was the blowing out of the plate of the starboard boiler. There would be no visible means of ascertaining that the plate was bad when it was in its place externally. Witness had some conversation with the late Mr Haggat as to the cause of the accident

Mr Sharp asked what passed. Prisoner's Counsel objected to this conversation being taken as evidence.

Mr Sharp said he would not press the question.

By Mr Brereton:—The reason the *Yesso* was not classed at Lloyd's was that she was built at New York, she is a first class ship. There are general instructions to the engineers and Captains that D. Lapraik & Co.'s vessels are to be kept in first class trim. The rule has been invariably carried out. It is customary for the third engineer to have special charge of the boilers. Two hundred dollars a month was the pay of Mr Bernard, and this was something more than the other chief engineers received. He was receiving that amount of pay when the steamer was taken over from Dent & Co., and he was considered a very good man; the Company were anxious to keep him.

By Mr Francis:—There were no written, standing orders given to the engineers. It was left entirely in the hands of the Chief Engineer to divide the work between the other engineers. He could do as he thought fit; he could have directed either the second engineer or third engineer to look after the boilers. Had they made any complaints to me, I should simply have referred them to the Chief Engineer. There had been several men in the third engineer's situation during the last two years. The last was a Mr Canning. He left the ship, I think, because he was dissatisfied. I heard he was dissatisfied because he was not promoted. The Chief Engineer had the engaging of the subordinate engineers. Mr Bernard engaged Mr King with my approval. I approved simply because Mr Bernard recommended him; I should have discharged a man simply on the same grounds. The *Yesso* was last in Dock about five months ago. She went in to repair a pipe which was under water. Two or three pipes were found to be defective. I never heard Mr Canning making any noise or complaint of repairs being wanted. I have a share in the ship; Mr Bernard has not—I am quite sure of this. He has no interest in any of Lapraik's steamers. There is no fixed allowance made for the repairs of the *Yesso*. I've had no report of any repairs being made to the boilers, but there may have been some small repairs done. I have never had any report made to me that there was any necessity for caution in using the boilers. The relations socially and generally between the first, second and third engineers were good.

By Mr Sharp: I never heard the Engineers quarrelling. The Chief Engineer's duties were onerous.—I mean by onerous, responsible. They did not necessarily occupy the whole of his time. The second prisoner never made any complaints to me.

By the Court: The Chief Engineer's duties were responsible, but not laborious.

Alfred Thomas Manger was next called. He deposed as follows:—I am the Manager of the firm of Douglas Lapraik & Co., and have the management of the steamers of the Company. We have no Marine Superintendent at present. The Chief Engineer has been in the *Yesso* since she was taken over by our firm. I believe he holds an American certificate. He is the oldest engineer at present in the employ, and receives the highest pay. We have no special agreements with either of the prisoners. The Third Engineer was engaged by the first prisoner, subject to the approval of Captain Ashton. We have no periodical inspection of the boilers and machinery, but they are constantly under the inspection of the Chief Engineer. There is a log kept by the Chief Engineer; it is signed by him.

Mr Francis objected to the log being taken as evidence against King, the second prisoner, and remarked that this shewed how the charges were separate ones.

Mr May noted the objection.

Examination continued:—The log slates produced belong to the *Yesso*. The writing on them is, I believe, in the Chief Engineer's hand-writing. The returns produced, five in number, are signed by the first prisoner and are the Engineer's returns for the last five voyages. They contain no entry with reference to the state of the Engines or boilers. I have never received any report, verbal or written, from the Captain, Chief Engineer, or any other person, of any defect, or need of repair, in either the boilers or machinery. The pay of our Engineers is rather higher than any other Engineers in the East.

By Mr Brereton:—Messrs Siemssen & Co. are the agents of a large line of steamers; they have no Marine Superintendent. Messrs Butterfield and Swire have none either, nor the P. and O. Company, nor the Messageries Maritimes. It was not the duty of our Marine Superintendent to have anything to do with examining the boilers or machinery of any of the steamers. Mr Bernard, the first prisoner, was considered more valuable, I believe, on account of his special knowledge of the *Yesso's* engines, which are of American construction, and the Company thought it desirable to keep him on the same pay as he had previously been having. He has always borne a highly good character both as regard efficiency and general good conduct.

By Mr Francis:—The first prisoner has no pecuniary interest either direct or indirect in the *Yesso* or in her earnings.

Mr May intimated that the Court would now adjourn till Tuesday.

Mr Francis applied for bail on behalf of the second prisoner; he said that he thought His Worship should take into consideration the position of the prisoner in fixing the amount of bail. Fixing the bail at $5,000 was actually a denial of bail so far as the second prisoner was concerned. He (Mr Francis) thought that $500 would do. The object of bail was to insure the presence of the accused, and $500 was as much to the second prisoner, or the friends he would be likely to find, as probably $5,000 would be to some people.

Mr May quite agreed with Mr Francis, but said that the present case was of such a serious nature that in fixing bail the Magistrate incurred a great responsibility and must take every precaution to insure the presence of the accused. We all know (he said), that there are men who are ungrateful enough to run away and leave their sureties to pay.

Mr Francis said that the position in life of the accused should always be considered in fixing bail.

Mr May agreed to take the recognizance of one householder instead of two; and Mr Taufer offered to stand bail for the whole amount of $5,000.

The case was then adjourned till 9 o'clock on Tuesday. The prisoners were released on bail.

LARCENY.

Kwan Aking, a hawker, was sent to two months' hard labour for stealing an opium pipe and a pair of trowsers, the property of a Doctor residing at Tai-ping-shan. The prisoner admitted the charge.

Li A Hing was sentenced to four months' hard labour for stealing a bundle from the steamer *Tchang*, the property of a passenger.

DRUNK.

Abraham Klayne, a seaman, belonging to the British ship *Clara*, was fined 25 cents for getting drunk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, Dec. 1.

Sir,—What can you expect from the *China Mail* but the truthfulness, candour, good taste and exquisite sense of justice and fair play—for which that journal has made itself remarkable during the last few months, and which are so conspicuous in your leader of last night on the subject of my little pamphlet on the Central School. In spite, however, of your qualifications for the office of critic and censor, you have fallen into one or two errors, which it would be as well perhaps to correct before we go any further.

The "manifesto" as you are pleased, with a curious infelicity of language, to call a publication which is purely argumentative, did *not* issue from the Italian Mission. No member of the Italian or of any other mission ever saw a line of it until it was published, or knew anything of it except perhaps the mere fact that something of the sort was in hand. It does not, so far as the author knows, reiterate the arguments of the "known opponent" of the school. It takes, in the main, an entirely different line; of course it indicates other lines of argument and of attack, but incidentally only. Taking a different line of argument and dealing with the question, in the main, as a question not between the government and any particular church but as between the government and the public, it discusses the relative functions of the government and the parent and lays down the law as between those two parties to the controversy, quite apart from any question between the parent and the church. You, with your usual candour and justice have, of course, in your remarks, forgotten that the terms of an argument must be confined within the limits of the subject matter. As between the State and the parent, the parent is responsible for his children's education. As between the Roman Catholic church and the Roman Catholic parent, the church claims and has ever claimed the right. Other paragraphs in the pamphlet, one of which you partly quote, show pretty clearly that the writer had no intention of throwing doubt on that right, but of course it would not have suited your purpose to recognize either the general scope of the argument or the particular passages that militated against your view. Equally of course you mistake the general issue. It is *not* as you state it and is *not* to be found on page 7 of the pamphlet. Look at page 35. You may find the issues there very plainly stated. Dislike them if you want to do any good. For once avoid generalities. Let Bishop Raimondi alone. The Central School is sound or unsound, quite independent of the Bishop's merits or demerits, and do not fore-

get that it is you and your contemporary the *Daily Press* and your mendacious friend the *London and China Express* that have opened the ball and thrust forward the school question, and that I have only had a shot at a target, stuck forward, apparently, in somewhat the same spirit that Paddy trails his coat after him at a fair.

Yours,

THE ANONYMOUS AUTHOR.

[Neither the tone nor the subject matter of the above require reply, as we believe the public are perfectly well able to judge between "The Anonymous Author" and ourselves.—Ed. *C. M.*]

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(*Gazette.*)

A telegram was received at the German Consulate on Sunday, the 18th instant, announcing that the German barque *Christine* had been reported by the M. B. S. S. *Shinagawa-Maru* dismasted and in need of assistance. The vessel was despatched by Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. for Hakodate on the 29th October, and we have now learned that H. I. G. M. S. *Elisabeth* left at 4 a.m. to-day (Nov. 20th) in search of the distressed ship.

The charges preferred at the instance of Mr. J. J. Enslie, of H. M.'s Consulate, acting as shipping master, against Mr. G. F. Williams, master of the *Newcorth*, were heard before Mr. Russell Robertson yesterday (Nov. 21st). The first offence with which Mr. Williams was charged was contravention of section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act, which provides that every master shall use legal weights and measures for serving out the men's provisions on board his vessel. This was proved, and the accused was fined $2 and costs. The second charge, that of neglecting to post in the forecastle a copy of the agreement with the crew, was not substantiated, and the sailor who brought it was ordered to bear the costs of the Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail steamer *City of Tokio*, arrived here this morning, with San Francisco letters and papers to the 3rd Nov.—

THE WAR.

London, Oct. 23.—A correspondent at Biela reports that the Czarowitch is pushing forward against Rasgrad, leaving one corps to operate against Rustchuk.

Vienna, Oct. 23.—Russia has ordered the mobilization of all Cossacks not yet in active service. These will amount to ninety-one regiments.

London, Oct. 23.—A correspondent telegraphs from Ragusa that the inhabitants of Wassowich District, Montenegro, numbering 21,000, are stricken with famine.

London, Oct. 23.—The *Post* authoritatively denies that Colonel Valentine Baker and other English officers have been sent to Constantinople.

Constantinople, Oct. 25.—All the means of transportation have been requisitioned at Phillipopolis and Sofia for conveying three months provisions into Plevna. On the 18th instant there were 4,500 wounded in Plevna. Private houses have been converted into hospitals. The want of lint and medicines is greatly felt.

New York, Oct. 25.—Letters from Constantinople declare that the Turks are suffering for want of ammunition, being without lead enough for bullets, or money with which to buy it abroad. The extreme poverty which was expected to manifest itself months ago is now very apparent.

Vienna Oct. 25.—Kars has been bombarded and part of the city is on fire. The place is provisioned for four months.

London, Oct. 26—Morning.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Tutchenitza, before Plevna, October 25th, says: Yesterday, after a desperate engagement of ten hours duration, General Gourko's detachment, co-operating with a portion of the Imperial Guard, captured a strong Turkish position between Guernji Dubnik and Telliche. Gen. Gourko then stationed himself on the Sofia road strengthening his position with new fortifications. This engagement also resulted in the capture of Ahmed Ewsi Pasha, together with his Chief of Staff, many other Turkish officers, about 8000 foot soldiers and an entire regiment of cavalry. Four cannon and a quantity of rifles and ammunition were also captured. Our loss is not known, but must have been considerable.

In regard to General Gourko's victory, Chevket Pasha's official dispatch from Orchanie claims that the attack on Telliche was repulsed, but adds that the Russian cavalry has posted itself at Dubnik and destroyed the telegraph lines.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of October 25th, as follows: To-day twelve Russian battalions, with cavalry and artillery, attacked the works of Rustchuk. The Turks made a sortie and forced the Russians to retire into their entrenchments at Pyrgos with a loss of 450 killed and wounded. Four Russian divisions attacked the Turkish line on the Lom from Javancletlik, near Kosovo, on the right, and Solenik on the left. They were repulsed with a loss of 800 killed and some prisoners. The Turkish loss was 164 killed and 60 wounded.

London, Oct. 27.—There has been heavy fighting along the various portions of Suleiman's front, indicating a general advance of the Russian Army of the East, and a large reconnaissance to discover Suleiman's position. The Turkish position on the Lom is very strong, with admirable supports in the rear in case of a Turkish defeat. Suleiman has chosen his own position and has entrenched himself on ground of the most favorable character for defence.

Erzeroum is preparing for a siege. The inhabitants are arming, and reinforcements are hastening up from Trebisonde.

Colonel Valentine Baker will shortly resign his command and return to Constantinople.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—It is officially confirmed that Ismail Pasha, with 40 battalions, effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha. The army is now concentrated in a strong position at Kopnikoi.

London, Oct. 30.—A special from Poradin contains the following: The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Gurji Dubnick, on October 24th, was at least four thousand in killed besides the wounded and prisoners. The Russians only succeeded in storming the position at the third attempt. They scatter the Turks of twice bringing them under a destructive fire by displaying a white flag.

A detachment of Russians are at Slatitza, south of the Balkans, in the rear of Orchanie.

The Russians are constructing batteries on an island two miles east of Sillistria.

The Roumanian Division commander, who led the assault on the second Gravitza redoubt, has been superseded.

Telische was surrounded on the 28th by one cavalry and two infantry brigades of the Imperial Guard and one brigade of Cossacks and bombarded two hours by seventy-two guns, when the small Turkish garrison surrendered. The number of killed and wounded was insignificant.

A Bucharest correspondent says Russians are fortifying positions at Dubrick-Telische, as they are threatened with a combined attack by Osman and Chevket Pashas.

A letter, dated Adrianople, October 15th, says 20,000 refugee women and children were still there.

London, Oct. 31.—A correspondent, who was an eye-witness, telegraphs, from Erzeroum: As the Turks were evacuating Hassan Kaleh on Tuesday night, the Russians surprised the rear guard, taking two battalions prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. The enemy's approach was utterly unexpected. The Turks now occupy a formidable position at Deve Boyun, the last defensive position east of Erzeroum.

Chevket Pasha is fortifying the neighborhood of Orchanie.

London, Nov. 2.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Mehemet Ali Pasha has arrived at Salonica, en route for his Herzegovian command. Militia from Constantinople are to be sent to reinforce him.

London, Nov. 1.—A Berlin correspondent says that preparations seem to be making in various quarters, with a view to the restoration of peace in the event of a decisive Russian victory at Plevna. England is sounding the Powers as to the practicability of future mediation, on the basis of the programme of the late Constantinople Conference. The correspondent does not anticipate any decided response to England's overture until after some decisive operations. There have been numerous contradictory rumors in circulation on this subject.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

An effort is being made to gain possession of the Plevna and Rahova roads. A Roumanian force between the Vid and Iaker yesterday made a reconnaissance along the Danube, in the direction of Rahova. At Vaden, they found a Turkish detachment occupying some earthworks, and after a brief cannonade, the Turkish magazine exploded and the garrison retreated in the direction of Rahova. Two companies of the Roumanians occupy the redoubt.

A considerable force of Russians is concentrated in Hain-Boghaz Pass.

Eight thousand regular troops, all now remaining in Constantinople, have been ordered to the front.

A special from Shumla says Sillistria is threatened with investment, but is exceedingly strong in defences and fully armed.

Bucharest, Nov. 2.—On October 31st Chevket Pasha advanced to retake Telische. He was defeated after several hours engagement by the Russians at Radomarza and fled in the greatest disorder.

Plevna is now completely invested.

A special from Bagot, about eight miles south of Plevna, has the following: The Czar arrived here on the 27th of October. Grand Duke Nicholas has his headquarters here. General Todleben is at Euchenita with his staff. The Prince of Roumania's headquarters are at Poradin. The attack on Telische, simultaneously with the capture of Dubnik on the 24th ultimo, was repulsed, with a loss of 1,000 men. The loss at Dubnik was 6,000 men. Every brigade and regimental commander was killed or wounded, and, as nearly all the officers of the Guard are personally known at headquarters, the fact that 200 officers have been placed *hors de combat* has cast a deep gloom over the staff at Bagot. The bombardment of Plevna continues in a desultory way.

Quotations.

Hongkong, *December 1, 1877.*

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash		$640
" "	credit,	—
" Old Patna, cash		None
" "	credit,	—
" New Benares, cash		610
" "	credit,	—
" Old Benares, cash		None
" "	credit,	—
" New Malwa, cash		—
" "	credit,	710
" Allowance	Taels,	—
" Old Malwa, cash		—
" "	credit,	715
" Allowance	Taels,	—

Exchange.

Bank, on demand	3/10½
" 30 days' sight	3/10½
" 6 months' sight	3/11½ a ¾
Credits, " "	3/11½
Documentary, 6 months' sight	3/11½
Bombay, demand Rupees	224
Calcutta, " "	224
Shanghai, demand	72½
" 30 days	73½ a ¼
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B.	10 %
Sycee	9¼ a 9½
Mexicans	1 p. c. pm.
Gold Leaf	26.20
English Sovereigns	5.06
Australian Sovereigns	5.06
Discount	8 a 10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank,	57 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton,	$1,100
China Traders' Ins. Co.,	$2,800
Chinese Insurance Co.,	$257½
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc.,	Tls. 630
North China Ins. Co.,	Tls. 860
H.K. Fire Ins. Co.,	$675
China Fire Ins. Co.,	$175
H.K. & W. Dock Co.,	10 % dis.
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co.,	21 % dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation,	Tls. 26
Hongkong Gas Co.,	$75
Hongkong Hotel Co.,	$60
Chinese Imperial Loan,	£104

Temperature.

(*Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.*)

Hongkong, *December 1, 1877.*

Barometer—	9 A.M.	30.200
Do.	1 P.M.	30.115
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Thermometer—	9 A.M.	68
Do.	1 P.M.	70
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	67
Do. Do.	1 P.M.	68
Do. Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum		70
Do. Minimum over night		64½

Portfolio.

A FRAGMENT.

Tell me, maiden—should thy sweetheart
Steal from thee a sudden kiss,
How would't thou reprove his boldness
And his acting thus amiss?
Wouldst thou flout him? Wouldst thou scold him?
Wouldst thou treat him with disdain?
Wouldst thou—— "Hear me? If I loved him,
I'd but steal it back again!"

AN HONEST MAN.

FLETCHER HARPER, last survivor of the original firm of Harper Brothers, New York (See *Times* of Monday June 11).

No soldier, statesman, hierophant, or king:
None of the heroes that you poets sing:
A toiler, ever since his days began;
Simple, though shrewd; just-judging, man to man;
God-fearing; learned in life's hard-taught school:
By long obedience leashed how to rule:
Through many an early struggle led to find
That crown of prosperous fortune—to be kind.
Lay on his breast these English daisies sweet.
Good rest to the gray head, and the tired feet
That walked this world for seventy steadfast years!
Bury him—with fond blessings, and few tears,
Or only of remembrance, not regret.
On his full life the eternal seal is set
Unbroken, till the resurrection day.
So—let his children's children go their way,—
Go and do likewise; leaving 'neath this sod
An honest man—"the noblest work of God."

—*Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."*

GRAINS OF GOLD.

This is a trading age; nothing is prized that is not priced.

It is a great art to make your friends forgive you their inferiority.

Grief of misfortune seems to be indispensible to the development of intelligence, energy and virtue.

Very few peop'e go into an argument in order to discover the truth of the matter. They want to hold their own and to rout the enemy. Hence the general loss of temper.

Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change, no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character.

APTITUDE.

The old proverb that it is of little use putting a round stick into a square hole finds abundant confirmation in daily life. There exists, of course, in nature an adaptation which it requires no effort to secure. The olive and the pomegranate find their proper soil, and the lily its proper shade, and the cocoa-nut tree grows in arid regions where men need its stores of refreshing milk; and to everything there is a place. It is, however, the glory and honour of man's high estate that he has to exercise thought, and will, and judgment, and adapt means to ends. In the science of life it is important both to know what to do and how to do it in the best possible way. In well advanced states of civilisation the battle of life becomes one of intensified difficulty; and those who in earlier ages might have found themselves first in the race are amongst the last in more advanced eras of national life. Science is making such rapid progress, the facilities for education are so much greater and better in their kind, that the door of success opens only to those who have well fitted themselves for the competition of their own day. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the patent fact that there are natural aptitudes which ought as early as possible to be sought out in each individual character. Some have a mechanical genius—some a positive faculty for learning languages—some find in mathematics pleasurable mental struggles; whilst others have gifts differing in their nature and degree in other departments of knowledge and duty. Our aptitudes, of course, decide our likings; for those things which suit our taste and thought become of necessity not only easier but pleasanter than other things. Yet even aptitudes give us no immunity from toil and difficulty. Unless our knowledge is to be very superficial, there must be painstaking, care, and effort in the culture and development of our powers. Universal geniuses a ldom get on; their versatility of talent may be the early admiration of their friends, but it becomes their own bane and loss. They know something of everything, all the "ologies" find them possessed of a smattering; but they excel in nothing, and are soon found to tire in the earnest prosecution of any separate study. Their gifts are their griefs in the end, inasmuch as the day of opportunity passes by without the strenuous exertion which ought to have been put forth in direct efforts for some ultimate end. These remarks require no modification of sentiment for thoughtful readers. They do not impugn the fact that knowledge must embrace many departments, and that a truly educated mind must have a broad sphere of exercise. They simply serve to show that aptitudes for mechanics, for music, for mathematics, &c., may be like the touch of a finger on the piano, which runs over the notes in a careless way, and is glad to escape from one study so that it may easily pass on to another. Clever youths who can take photographs, bind their own books, build their own sheds, play piano or flute, mix their own medicines, and put their inefficient hands to anything or everything, may form the admiration of some select circle of busy idlers, but they seldom do anything worth doing, or gain anything worth gaining, in the race of life. Aptitude, wisely discovered and tested, should be the foundation, so far as we are able to make them so, of future labour, and then the work should be carried on with perseverance and ardour. Even the most apt will meet with many an ugly difficulty and many a wearisome hour. The musicians who charm us are men who have blistered their fingers and wearied their muscles, and tried their vision again and again. The mechanicians and manufacturers whose discoveries bring fame and fortune are men like Palissy, the potter, who go on through hard battle after battle in sweat of brain as well as sweat of brow. No mistake can be greater than the supposition that aptitude means idleness. Aptitude is only the open gate which leads up the hill of difficulty to the gaol of success.—*Cassell's Popular Educator.*

A "SLIGHT" MISTAKE.

By J. B.

(From the London *Printers' Register.*)

There is, I think, no occupation which affords more excitement, and a greater insight into "life," than that of a reporter on the staff of a widely circulated newspaper. Even the military or naval hero does not meet with a greater variety of scenes and experiences than falls to his lot. It is true that when the dogs of war are let slip, neither the soldier nor his nautical *confrère* in arms is likely to grumble for want of change, but now days the reporter *alias* the "special correspondent," takes his part in battles and sieges, and he has the good fortune to escape the full routine of barracks, and the monotony of a life on what Mr. Disraeli describes as "the melancholy sea." Cowper tells us that

> "Variety's the very spice of life
> That gives it all its flavour,"

but notwithstanding the opinion of the poet, the reporter, with all his variety of life, is not the happiest man alive. Possibly some of his experiences might be more agreeable than they are. At election meetings, for instance, he might feel a little more comfortable if he did not occasionally find himself the unintended recipient of badly-aimed eggs, or if his nasal organ was not apt to be put most terribly out of tune by the concussive application of some late lamented cat, or other such trifle, launched by the nervous arm of some miserable enthusiast, anxious to practically convince the speaker that he differs from him. Then it is the special province of the reporter to be present at all street fights, where he is eligible for a fair share of the missiles flying about, and it has not yet been discovered that stopping a passing brickbat with the head is productive of happiness to the performer. But, although rotten eggs, dead cats, and brickbats, are stirring things when energetically administered, yet not one thinks less of an occupation for having a dash of adventure in it. The real bugbear of reporting is the "writing out," as it is termed—this is a variety of the reporter's duties decidedly not charming, and, unfortunately, it occupies a very large share of his attention. If there is one thing that imbues the reporter with the belief that he is a badly used man, it is, after spending a day amid scenes perhaps brimful of excitement, to have to rush off to the newspaper office and write a description of them in the raciest possible style, and in the briefest possible space of time. Racking one's brain for the most happy forms of expression, worrying through the hundred and one requisites of a "good, bright, sparkling" description of a day's proceedings which are, perhaps, not too suggestive of interesting facts and fancies, while the familiar imp, or his substitute, is at your elbow unceasingly bothering you for "copy," and this in the small hours of the morning, after a fatiguing, and, it may be, an exciting day's labour, just when you naturally feel "stale, flat, and unprofitable"—this work is not exactly the sort of thing to develop amiability of character, and a deep love for reportorial duties. The reporter toils under a disadvantage in incubrating which the novelist does not experience. The latter gentleman can dot down an island here, raise up a mountain there, commit a murder on one day, and bring a hero into the world on the next, to suit his fancy, and with no trouble save a few strokes of his pen; but the work of the reporter is confined to the describing of facts, and there is wonderfully little romance about such things as facts. Nor is the mere shorthand reporter much better situated than his descriptive brother. Hurriedly written phonography, stenography, or any other "graphy" that reporters affect, is never too legible at two or three o'clock in the morning, when the eyes get heavy, the head, ditto, and the pen takes to perfectly independent motions, and seems to require a tremendous amount of pushing to make it travel over the paper; and a few successive nights of this pastime is quite sufficient to knock all the novelty out of the thing, and make the youthful reporter strongly of opinion that the "light-fingered business," as reporting has been irreverently called, is not the most enviable occupation in the world.

Many years ago, while a member of the staff of an influential provincial newspaper, I was sent to report the speech of a well-known member of parliament at an agricultural meeting in an out-of-the-way country locality. It was the autumn of the year, and I well remember the delightful walk I had from the railway station to the small village in which the meeting was held—a distance of three or four miles, I believe. The country was hilly, well wooded, and most picturesque; the road bordered on each side with overhanging trees, which stern winter had not yet stripped of their leafy covering, wound in and out, and up and down as if it were intended not for the hurried tread of business, but the dallying walk of pleasure. At one point, through a break in the trees to the right could be seen a noble castle, in all its glory of battlements and moat, standing in the midst of a wide-spreading, well-kept park, thickly studed with grand elms, and grander oaks; while a little further on, across the pastures to the left, the setting sun lit up a fine old church with Norman tower, from which the music of a peal of songs could be heard at intervals from the labourers in the fields, and the birds chirped and warbled their accompaniment from every side. A happy, favoured spot was that. It truly seemed a place

> Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
> And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed.

I arrived at my destination just in time to sit down to the dinner, which, as usual, commenced the proceedings of the evening. Shortly after nine o'clock, having secured the speech I desired, I left the meeting for the purpose of seeking some inn in which to transcribe my shorthand notes, and pass the night. I wished to write out my notes at once, as in the morning I intended to take the manuscript for revision to the speaker, who resided a short distance from the place, who had specially requested that favour of me during the evening. After making a few enquiries, I found there were only two inns in the village, one—the better of the two—from which the dinner had, by a great effort, been supplied, and the other an old-fashioned, rathered dilapidated sort of place, situated a short distance along the main road, and detached from any other habitation. However, the only two spare beds at the former inn were already secured for a couple of professional singers who were at the dinner, so I was obliged to content myself with the accommodation the latter inn afforded.

On entering the house I at once explained to the landlady that my duties would necessitate my sitting up a great portion of the night, and then, having been supplied with a glass of whisky and water and a couple of candles, I sat down in the parlour, and immediately commenced the transcription of my notes. The only inmates of the hotel appeared to be the landlady and a woman servant, but I had not gone into any room except the parlour. I worked away at my notes until the tinkle of the little clock on the mantelpiece showed it wanted only a quarter of an hour to midnight, when I heard the two women retire to rest. I then ceased my labours for a few minutes, and lit a cigar. The fire had been lighted when I came into the room, but my attention had been so engaged with my work that I had let it burn out, and now I began to feel chilly. However, I set to work again at my notes, and unceasingly kept writing until about two o'clock, when I got to the end of them. With a sigh of relief I rose from my chair, yawned, stretched myself, and walked to the fireplace. In doing so I accidentally struck my foot against a piece of furniture, and, of course, made a little noise. After standing a minute or two at the fireplace, I returned to my chair and drew off my shoes, letting them fall rather carelessly on the floor. Immediately afterwards I thought I heard a noise, as if some one were meddling with the fire-irons in an adjoining room, but, passing it off as a mere fancy, I commenced putting up my writing utensils and papers. Scarcely had I finished, and had extinguished one of the candles preparatory to moving off to bed with the other, when I heard a stealthy tread in the passage. I was at this time a mere stripling, and I must confess that the noise sent a thrill through my body, and made me feel rather shaky about the legs. I remained immoveable, with my eyes fixed on the door, which was the least bit ajar. Again I heard a smothered footstep, this time close to the door. A second or two afterwards the door was slowly and quietly pushed open until it was a good foot ajar, and then by degrees appeared round it a shaggy head of hair, followed by the blood-shot eyes and remaining portion of the countenance of a somewhat ill-favoured man, in a stooping position. As soon as his glance met mine he quickly drew his whole body into the room, but remained standing near the door. I now saw with increased alarm that he carried a poker in his hand, and I concluded that he was either a burglar or a lunatic. We looked at each other a few seconds without speech or motion, but at last I found my voice and managed to articulate,

"Hallo,"

"Hullo," he replied, in anything but a friendly tone.

I glanced towards the fire-place, where a poker lay temptingly near. I half stepped towards it. Instantly he saw my intention, and rushed at me, ejaculating,

"No; you don't."

I saw him coming. Almost mechanically, but as swiftly as possible, I placed my hand under the small round table on which I had been writing, and that stood beside me, and hurled it over in the direction of my antagonist. My action was so sudden, and so totally unexpected by the fellow, that he failed either to check his steps in time or to ward off the table, which, tumbling against his legs, brought him down upon it with a crash. The room was at the same moment plunged into darkness by the extinction of the candle which had stood on the table.

Not an instant did I wait to see the effects of my *coup de main*. The table had scarcely left my hand before I dashed for the door, which I reached without mishap. Rushing out of the room I took several hasty strides in the direction of the front door of the house, intending to escape that way, but suddenly recollecting that I should probably find some difficulty in opening it, as no doubt it was fastened, I turned, sprang up stairs, and bolted into a bedroom. Fortunately, it was my own, and I slammed the door and locked it. My next thought was to open the window and shout for assistance. Before, however, I had time to do this, I heard a bedroom door open, and the landlady call out—

"What's the matter?"

Then, to my great surprise, a voice, which I had no difficulty in recognising as belonging to my late assailant, replied from the foot of the stairs, in excited tones—

"You go in; there's a man up there; I'll get a light and be up in a moment!"

The landlady hastily shut her door, but scarcely a minute had elapsed before she opened it again and called out,

"John, did you know there was a lodger in the house?"

"What lodger," replied my late assailant, coming out of a room to the foot of stairs.

"The newspaper young man that was sitting up," added the landlady.

It evidently began to dawn across John's mind, that he had been rather too hasty with the poker and the young man he found in the parlour of the house in the small hours of the morning, for, muttering some inaudible words, he began to ascend the stairs without waiting to get a light.

At this juncture I opened my door and put in a voice—

"Landlord, I think you have made a mistake."

"I think I have, sir."

"You don't usually take the poker in to your lodgers when they sit up late, do you?"

"No, sir; I made sure you were a-robbing the house."

"I thought you were either a burglar or a lunatic," I replied.

A full explanation followed. It appeared that John, like Stiggins, of Pickwickian notoriety, had a strong weakness for pine-apple rum, and on the eventful evening in question, having indulged much too freely in his favourite liquor, he was left fast asleep over the kitchen fire by his better half when she retired. She had endeavoured to impress upon his muddled brain the fact that there was a stranger sitting up in the house, but unfortunately for my peace of mind her exertions were not successful. John, aroused in the small hours of the morning by the noise I made, took it into his head, not yet clear from the effects of his potations, that there were burglars in the house, and as a result of his unhappy fancy I narrowly escaped a broken crown.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The Daily News correspondent, describing the capture of the heights of Kizilizepe by the Turks, writes:—

"5 P.M.

All is over. The last position shot has been fired, and the retiring Russian columns are retreating in their turn pell-mell round Pelidetvar. Our troops, and fifteen Russian guns had closed to long shot and got possession to the sixty-five Turkish. This last was effected by a dismounted charge, for by a happy chance we had brought up our cavalry. Had they persisted in this gallop, I think we should have lost our vantage ground on the hill of Kizilizepe, already sorely pressed by the infantry hard by, and the storm of shells that tore the profile of the mount into a shifting cloud of black earth dust. Instead of this the Russian moved out their extra artillery to our left into the plain, and assailed Subatan, a village whose possession is absolutely of no value to either party. Step by step the dotted artillery line approached, clouds of Cossack horse and skirmishers flanking and preceding them. Column after column came blackly up behind, and it seemed to every spectator that a determined assault was about being made, though with what tactical object many experienced officers were at a loss to guess. Meantime the troops of Hussein Pasha were steadily approaching. It was evidently a race for time. I suppose the Russians meant after the easy capture of Subatan to storm the rocky heights where we stood, and so force the victorious assailants of Kizilizepe to retire. They were too late. Their skirmishers had not been above half an hour in contact with ours, when the long surging smoke gushing to the left announced that Hussein Pacha's artillery was within range. From that moment a new phase arrived. The enemy changed front to their right and made face to their newly come adversaries. Though fly-like swarms of trailleurs might be made out by the aid of a field-glass amid the ripe harvest, and we could see that their rifles were plied in earnest, still generally they did not form a feature of the scene; artillery and cavalry alone struck the eye; the rapid movements of the latter, principally Arab horse, were most noticeable as they rushed forward, opening into a disordered crowd, now advancing, now recoiling before the enemy's cavalry filling the long spaces on the dun-coloured plain between the batteries. But after the arrival of Hussein Hamid's divisions, backed by the garrison of Kars, and Kizilizepe hill is our hands, it was evident that Mukhtar Pacha had added one more victory to his hard-fought fights during the present campaign. The fight began two hours before day-light, and the last cannon shot was fired at a quarter before five. From the beginning to the end it was essentially an artillery fight, as the long trains of shattered wounded told me when I rode along the slopes of Kizilizepe while shells were still bursting at random over its rocky incline. I cannot help adding as an impartial spectator, that had the tremendous artillery of the enemy been all concentrated on the guardon of the day, Kizilizepe hill, and backed by their thirty thousand infantry, the position could never have been held by our men. Instead of that the Russian commander thought fit to waste his men on an advance into the plain, as useless, as it seemed to us, as absurd, and the result has proved the correctness of the judgment given by many a correspondent during the critical hours of the day. The result has been that the Russians have lost the salient point whence they menaced us. What they are going to do next remains to be seen.

"7 P.M.

I have come in with the struggling detachments of wounded from the front. I have left behind men seated beside barley stacks grasping their shattered limbs and screaming for water and *crobes* (ox wagons). Officers and men are passing me along across the backs of mules, their heads hanging on one side, their shattered limbs on the other. I have sat down to chronicle my impression on the very spot. A captain whose leg was torn to shreds by a shell has just passed me; he was groaning for water ten minutes ago. Now he is dead and stiff and cold. Still they are carrying him on; and when I ask, Where is the ambulance—they tell me, "I don't know." Unfortunately they did not know; but, after half-an-hour's difficult road up hill, I discovered the place. There were four German and Italian doctors trying to do their duty. There were men shot through the thigh, through the neck, and through parts of their body, which are not usually returned in public medical reports. I saw an Austrian doctor wash the wounds of half-a-dozen men in a saucer full of water. He turned to the attendants, and asked, "Is there no water to be had?" The reply was, "None." And so the thing went on, until the water was almost pure blood. At all times an ambulance offers a harrowing spectacle after a combat; but this is ten times multiplied when there are no doctors, and no resources even if there were. I write now in the interest of the wounded, and, like my colleagues I am filled with astonishment that the Red Cross Society have not thought the theatre of war in Asia worthy of their attention. From all I have heard in this far distant quarter of the theatre of war I believe they have sent their ambulances to the Danube. They may plead that the greater bloodshed was there; but they should remember that where a local doctor or apothecary is *comme il faut* on the Danube, here it is a wonderful circumstance if one be found to bind a wound.

AN INCIDENT OF THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

When, on my return to Mary's Heights, the command first filed in front the road, there appeared to be a thin line of soldiers sleeping on the ground to be occupied. They seemed to make a sort of row or rank. It was as if a line of skirmishers had halted and lain down. They were perfectly motionless; their sleep was profound. Not one of them awoke and got up. They were not relieved, either, when the others came. They seemed to have no commander—at least none awake. Had the fatigues of the day completely overpowered all of them, officers and privates alike? They were nearest the enemy, within call of him. They were the advance line of the Union army. Was it thus that they kept their watch, on which the safety of the whole army depended, pent up between the ridge and the river? The enemy might come within ten steps of them without being seen. The fog was a veil. No one knew what lay or moved or crept a little distance off. The regiment were allowed to lie down. In doing so, the men made a denser rank with those filed before them. Still those others did not waken. If you looked closely at the face of any one of them, in the mist and dimness, it was pale, the eyes closed, the mouth open, the hair was dishevelled; besides, the attitude was often painful. There were blood-marks, also. These men were all dead. Nevertheless, the new comers lay down among them and rested. The pall of night concealed the fold now. The combat uncertainty of late enveloped the morrow. One was saved from the peril of the charge, but he found himself again on Mary's Hill, near the enemy, face to face with the dead, sharing their sculpt slumber in their solitude, in the mist and the November night. Why not accept them as bed-fellows? The bullet that laid low this one, if it had started diverging by even so small an angle, would have found the heart's blood of that other who gazed upon them. It was chance or Providence, which to-morrow night might be less kind. So they lay down with the dead, all in line, and were lulled asleep by the monotony of the cries of the wounded, scattered everywhere.—*Judge Howe in the Philadelphia Weekly Times.*

THE SCIENCE OF KISSING.

People will kiss, yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, any more than he knows how to make Diamonds from Charcoal, and yet it is easy, at least for us. First know whom you are going to kiss; don't make a mistake, although a mistake may be good. Don't jump like a trout for a fly, and smack a good woman on the neck, on the ear, on the corner of her forehead, or on the end of her nose, or knock off her lace fall. The gentleman should be a little the taller. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth fully of expression. Don't kiss everybody. Don't sit down to it; stand up. Need not be anxious about getting in a crowd. Two persons are plenty to corner, and catch a kiss; more persons would spoil the sport. Take the left hand of the Lady in your right; let your hat go to——any place out of the way; place the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let it fall down the right side, towards the belt. Don't be in a hurry; draw her gently, lovingly, to your heart. Her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder—and a handsome shoulder strap it makes. Don't be in a hurry! send a little life down your left arm. Her left hand is in your right; let there be an impression to that, not like the grip of a vice, but a gentle clasp, full of electricity, thought and respect. Don't be in a hurry, her head lies carelessly on your shoulder, you are nearly heart to heart. Look down into her half closed eyes. Gently, yet manfully, press her to your bosom. Stand firm. Be brave, but don't be in a hurry, her lips are almost open. Lean slightly forward with your head, not the body. Take good aim! the lips meet, the eyes close! the heart opens! the soul rides the storms, troubles, and sorrows of life (don't be in a hurry)! The nerves dance before the just erected altar of love, as Zephyrs dance with the dew-trimmed flowers! The heart forgets its bitterness, and the art of kissing is learned. No fuss, no noise, no fluttering. Kissing don't hurt. It don't require a brass band to make it legal.

THE DEFENCES OF ROME.

The general plan of the fortifications which have been designed by General Bruzzo for the defence of Rome, and some of the works composing which have been already begun, is as follows. In the first place, the old ramparts surrounding the city are to be restored; and batteries, independent of the wall forming the enceinte, are to be constructed behind the same, and armed with guns of position. Secondly, earthworks, of a more formidable profile and larger dimensions than ordinary field fortifications, are to be erected in the environs of the town at Farnesina, Monte Mario, Pont Nomentano, Portenaccio, San Onufre, Valconuta, the junction of the Pisona and Casetta roads, Maccarella, the tomb of Cecilia Metella, and the town of Pignatarra. Thirdly, the entrenched camp at Civita-Vecchia, occupied by the French troops previously to their withdrawal from Rome, is to be repaired, and also materially strengthened on the side facing the sea. A strong redoubt is to be built on the Monte Capuccini, near the baths of Trajan, and on the road leading to Tolfa, Menziana, and Lake Bratiano. Fourthly, batteries are to be built on the hill of Sant' Egidio, above Corneto, and on Cape Argentario. Of all the above works the fort on Monte Mario will be the strongest; the intention being to construct it to a great extent of masonry, and similar in profile and plan to the detached forts lately built by the Germans at Metz and Strasburg. Altogether it may be assumed that the object in view in constructing them is to secure Rome against being seized by an expeditionary corps or army landed on the adjacent coast; and to render it possible to concentrate, if necessary, the whole of the army in the north of the kingdom, without leaving the capital exposed to being captured by a *coup de main*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

Second Supervisor Reynolds came into this office a trifle before six o'clock Tuesday evening and said:

"My wife is house-cleaning to-day, and I want you to go to tea with me."

We got on our coat and hat, and accompanied Mr Reynolds home.

On reaching there he opened the door without hesitation. The hat rack was in its place. We hung our coats and hats upon it, and passed into the dining-room. The table was ready, and Mrs Reynolds, in a blue dress, with a white *bibbed-apron*, was there, smiling most sweetly.

"Come and see my house," she said.

We passed into the sitting-room, then into the parlor, and took a look into the bed-room. Everything was in shape. Carpets down, pictures and curtains up, and every article of ornament in position. Except for the bright walls, glistening paint, and clean windows, one would have thought no disarranging hand had ever been there. We were taken into the kitchen and shown the china closet. Everything was clean and bright and in its proper place. The rooms on the upper floor were, she assured us, completely rejuvenated and in shape.

At the table she explained it all, while she served the tea. She said—

"I engaged four women and one man. I knew that with this help properly managed I could get through the work in one day, and I thought it would be much better to give extra help and do it all in one day, than with less help to have spread it over three or four days. At 7.30 this morning we were ready to commence. The carpets on the floor were taken up, and the man took them out into the yard to beat. The furniture and ornaments were piled in this room. At 8.30 this was done. At 11 o'clock the windows, walls and floors were washed. The woman then went upstairs and did the same with the bed-rooms, getting done at 2 o'clock, with an hour for dinner. From that time till 3 o'clock the dishes were taken down, and the shelves and the dishes cleaned. At 3.30 the kitchen floor and windows were taken care of. At 5 o'clock the carpets on this floor were put down, the pictures and curtains hung up, and the furniture arranged by the women. The man at the same time was to work up stairs. They then went up there to help him, and at a quarter to six I paid the people five dollars each and discharged them. And that's all."

Miscellaneous.

WITH FEELING AND EXPRESSION.—A young lady, dressed in much false hair, was warbling at the piano, and when her mother summoned her to assist in some household duties, her rosy lips opened pontingly, and snapped out, "Oh, do it yourself!" and then went on singing, "Kind words can never die."

Rome, Oct. 20.—Although the Pope likes to receive visitors, and is chatty with them, he seems to have ceased to take interest in the affairs of the Church, and almost invariably dismisses any one who comes to talk to him on business. The affairs of the Papacy are without any supreme pontifical guidance, being conducted simply by the heads of the various State Departments and by the Presidents of the various congregations. Jealousy reigns among these bodies, and as each does as it suits its chief, the Papal Government is threatened with division and anarchy.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM ON THE CONFESSIONAL IN ENGLAND.—Speaking last week on the occasion of the consecration of a church at South Shields, his Lordship said—"There was a section unquestionably in the Church of England who sought to bring under their control the minds and wills of the laity by teaching them that it was through confession and absolution that post-baptismal sin was to obtain remission. He was thankful, he rejoiced, that the country, the whole body of the laity throughout England, had so manifestly declared their firm resolve that these corruptions of the mediæval Church should not be re-introduced into the Church of England. One might have thought that the lessons of history would have been sufficient, that all the abominations which were connected with the confessional would have been sufficient to have shown, even the least thoughtful of the clergy, what a dangerous weapon, in order to increase his own power, he was seeking to use. He confidently hoped that this manifestation of feeling in the country might check many a young clergyman who thoughtlessly might seek to advance his own power (not to increase his own real influence) by making use of the confessional. They were told that bishops ought in some way to interpose to stop the proceeding. It was almost impossible. It was secret. The clergyman did not write to his bishop, "I am going to confess A, B, or C, and make them declare all their secrets to me." Bishops had no power really to stop it. It was one of those things which could not be proved. But he believed that the real check to it would be the strong manifestation of feeling in the country that they would not allow the Church of England thus to become enslaved to a system which had been one of the greatest curses to the Romish Church. Why, if they went into France and Italy, they found that by almost all intelligent men the priests of those countries were suspected and hated. Why? It was because they wormed their way into the secrets of each family in order to exercise dominion over the members of that family. Therefore it was that they were feared, and whilst they were feared they were hated, too. And so it would be with regard to all those who adopted that evil system of the Church of Rome.

A CAPTAIN of an English ship which arrived at San Francisco last month related a romantic story to a reporter of the San Francisco *Mail* with regard to the following entries which appear in the official log of his voyage:—"Aug. 15; latitude,—, longitude,—; James Colton, a stowaway, fell from the foretopgallant-yard to the deck and was instantly killed." "Aug. 16; latitude,—; longitude,—; William Bean, an ordinary seaman, while the funeral service was being read over Colton, jumped from the topgallant-rail and sank immediately. Ship hove to at the time. A boat was lowered, but no traces of the man were discerned." The circumstances, according to the captain's statement, were as follows:—Bean shipped in Liverpool, and was a tall, good-looking young fellow, active and zealous in the performance of his duties. Two days after the sailing of the vessel "a little bit of a fellow, with short curly hair and a round face," was found by the mate stowed away under the fore-hatch. He gave his name as Colton, and was claimed by Bean as an old "chum," who, wanting a passage to California, but having no money, had secreted himself on board the ship. Colton was set to work to assist the steward, and was employed in odd jobs about the cabin. He also coloured some photographs in the captain's album, in a manner which showed considerable artistic skill. He and Bean were observed to be constantly in each other's society, and from their intimacy it was supposed that Bean had induced Colton to run away from school and try his fortune in California. One day a squall came on suddenly, and Colton jumped into the fore-rigging to get aloft and stow the fore-royal. Bean followed; but Colton got ahead of him; and, missing his footing, fell with a "thud" on the deck, breaking his neck. Bean on seeing what had happened, was seized with a fit. On recovery he confessed that Colton was his wife, who had disguised herself as a boy in order to follow him. He produced the marriage certificate and letters, which showed that he was a young man of good family, that his name of Bean was assumed, and that he had married his wife, whom he had known from childhood, against the wish of his and her friends. Not having sixpence in the world, they came on board ship, Bean having been to sea before. The next day, when the funeral service had been read over his wife's remains and her body slipped off into the sea, Bean leaped over the side of the vessel and disappeared. The captain, who drank a good deal of sherry and wept copiously as he related the story to the reporter, particularly requested that in publishing the account of the sad incident the name of his ship might not be mentioned, observing that "he didn't like that sort of sensation."

"BANKNAY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have received by taking 'Norton's Chamomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered a distressing pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS."—*Abridged.*

Intimations

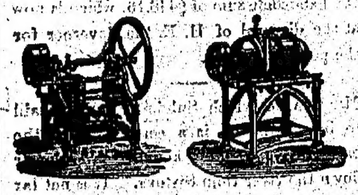
APPLY TO

HAYWARD TYLER & Co.

For their Pamphlets on the Manufacture of

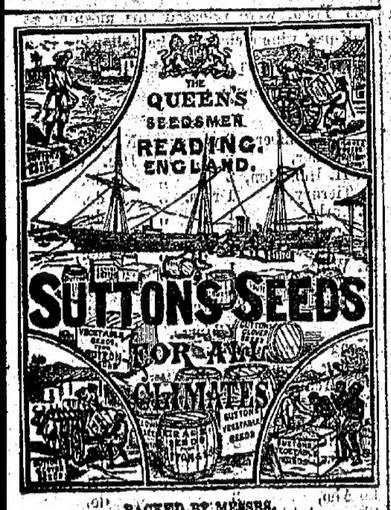
AERATED WATERS.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR



SODA WATER MACHINERY.

4 & 35, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.



PACKED BY MEASRS.

SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM

Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from

SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN, Reading, near London, England.

N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

8mc77 1m 1y 8mc78

"Highest Award & Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife-Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Packets 3d. each, and tins, 6d., 1/-, 2/6 and 4/- each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knives. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with his Boards.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In Solid Blocks—1d., 2d. & 4d. each, & 1s. Boxes.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET, GLASS PAPER, &c.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

8mr77 1w 52t 2mr78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl, and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

2a278 1w 1l

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Caution.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

1de77 1w 26t 1jue78

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF

NOURISHMENT

in the

MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Yarmouth Bloaters,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
Hams and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Puddings,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

16jun77 1w 52t 15jun78

Antoine's Unrivalled Copying Ink.

The only Copying Ink which gives perfect copies even when a month has elapsed after a letter has been written.

Antoine's Modern Writing Ink.

The only one which resists the action of blotting paper and always keeps its original colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India and throughout the World.

Intimations.

The proprietor of these highly esteemed Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

TRADE MARK.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.
" Birdseye "	Carolina Rose.	Oronoko "
" Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.	Imperial "
" Returns Tobacco.	Persian "	Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

James Epps & Co.,

Homœopathic Chemists,

48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Piccadilly.

Works: Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

PRICE $6:

THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan,

COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. *With 29 MAPS and PLANS*

by

Wm. F. Mayers, N. B. Dennys, and Chas. King.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS, Ph.D.

London: N. Trubner & Co.

Hongkong: *China Mail* Office.

Price, $6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the Climate and general Topography, Fauna, Flora, Geology and Meteorology of each Port and its neighbourhood, with Historical Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting Coinage, Currency, and Exchanges, Lines of Steam Communication, Distances, and rates of Passage Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of Outfit and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on Domestic Markets and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including Political Events, Changes in the Government Service, the passing of important Ordinances, the Arrival and Departure of Eminent Residents, a record of the most notable Piracies, Robberies, Murders, Frauds, Fires and Criminal Trials, Addresses and Presentations, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious Index at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

26no76 1w 31de77

THE *CHINESE MAIL.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE *Chinese Mail.*

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,

11, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,* LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) $12 per annum (postage paid $13.50.)

Orders should be sent to Geo. Murray Bain, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail.*

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,
Engineers.

23c, Forston Street, Hoxton, London, England.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or $2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

COPY OF TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. T. Keating, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G——, Apothecary, H.M.S.

Keating's Cough Lozenges are prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for *Intestinal or Thread Worms.* It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Caution.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Reward.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist & Druggist.

6oc77 1w 26t 5ap78

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS; EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima, Philadelphia.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by trade mark—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

5may77 1

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE

Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations, Packed ready for Shipping.

Received Highest Medals at

World's Fair, London,	1851.
World's Fair, New York,	1853.
World's Fair, Paris,	1867.
World's Fair, Vienna,	1873.
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili),	1875.
World's Fair, Philadelphia,	1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co.
NEW YORK.
FAIRBANKS & Co.
LONDON, ENG.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.
BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

4139, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorised to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail, Overland China Mail,* and *China Review.*

NOW READY.

Heng-Shui; or, The Buddhist or Natural Religion in China. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. *One Volume.* 8vo. Price, $1.50.

Buddhism, its History, Theory and Popular Religion, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. *Second Edition. One Volume.* 8vo. Price, $1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

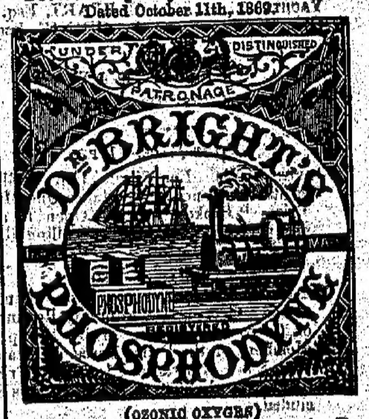
RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations will bear henceforth the annexed Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

3fe77 1w 52t 2fe78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—

Hongkong, Messrs Watson & Co.
Shanghai, " Watson, Cunayn & Co.
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 21st and 22nd December, 1877.

PATRON.

His Excellency JOHN POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G.

VICE-PATRON.

Commodore WATSON, R.N.

STEWARDS.

H. B. Gibb, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Hon. Col Bassano, C.B.
H. Hoffius, Esq.
G. B. Emory, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

T. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman.

Major Brodigan, 28th Regiment. | W. Hynes, Esq.
H. E. Wodehouse, Esq. | A. P. McEwen, Esq.
Lt. R. S. F. Walker, 28th Regiment | C. V. Smith, Esq.
E. L. Woodin, Esq. | E. Beart, Esq.
H. M. Schultz, Esq.
D. Gillies, Esq.

DUDLEY C. TRAVERS, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

JUDGE.

J. P. McEuen, Esq., R.N.

UMPIRES.

Rowing..... Hon. C. C. SMITH.
Yachts ..... E. BEART, Esq.
Open Sailing Boats. E. BURNIE, Esq.

STARTERS.

Rowing..... Hon. C. C. SMITH.
Yachts ..... E. BEART, Esq.
Open Sailing Boats. E. BURNIE, Esq.

FIRST DAY,

Friday, 21st December, 1877.

First Race.—1 p.m.

Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance $5. Distance One Mile. Prize, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China and Japan.

Second Race.—1.30 p.m.

For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Out-rigged Boats excluded.

Third Race.—2 p.m.

The "Chairman's Cup," for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile and a half. Entrance $10.

Fourth Race.—2.30 p.m.

For Men-of-War Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. No time allowed for Oars.

Fifth Race.—3 p.m.

"Ladies' Purse." For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance One Mile. Entrance $5.

Sixth Race.—3.30 p.m.

For House Boats & Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

Seventh Race.—4 p.m.

International Race. "Challenge Cup"—presented by the Merchants of Hongkong—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. To be won two consecutive years before being held. Distance One Mile. Entrance $10.

Sailing Race.

For Men-of-War's Boats, any rig. Entrance $2. First Prize, $20; Second, $10.

Yacht Race.

For all Yachts. Entrance $5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented.

SECOND DAY,

Saturday, 22nd December, 1877.

First Race.—1 p.m.

For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Winner of Second Race on first day, and out-rigged Boats excluded.

Second Race.—1.30 p.m.

For House Boats & Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Winner of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

Third Race.—2 p.m.

"Members' Cup"—presented by Members of "The Victoria Recreation Club"—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One Mile and a half. Entrance $10. Winner of "The Chairman's Cup" excluded.

Fourth Race.—2.30 p.m.

For Men-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. No time allowed for Oars.

Fifth Race.—3 p.m.

Senior Sculls. Cup presented by the Parsee Community. Distance One Mile. Entrance $5. Winner of the "Ladies' Purse" excluded.

Sixth Race.—3.30 p.m.

For Officers of H.M.S. *Audacious* against Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance $10.

Seventh Race.—4 p.m.

"American Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance $10.

Sailing Race.

For all Open Boats, Chinese excluded. Entrance $2. First Prize, $20; Second, $10.

Yacht Race.

For all Yachts. Entrance $5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

DUDLEY C. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1877.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. sp1

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Alphington, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieler & Co.

Cilurnum, British ship, Captain E. Shrewsbury.—Wieler & Co.

Colorado, American ship, Captain Ingraham.—Russell & Co.

Kate Carnie, British barque, Captain James Wilson.—Melchers & Co.

Broomhall, British ship, Captain H. Bate.—Russell & Co.

Charter Oak, American ship, Captain Staples.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Formosa, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. Schweer.—Melchers & Co.

Argyll, British steamer, Captain D. Scott—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Roderick Hay, British barque, Captain P. H. Nicolson.—Chinese.

To-day's Advertisements.

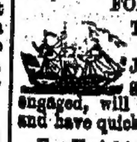
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "*TAIWAN*," Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877. de4

FOR NEW YORK.



The *A* 1 American Barque "*MORRO CASTLE*," Jenett, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this Port as above, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877. ja1

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th Instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877. de28

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 13, Queen's Road Central.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877. de5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 7th December, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard,—

SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:—

Old Wrought Iron.
Old Steel.
Old Hoses.
Offal Wood.
Old Boats.
Old Buntin.
Old Canvas Rag.

Sundry Condemned Provisions and Clothing.

&c., &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877. de7

FOR SALE.

SECTIONS B & C of Inland Lot No. 51, Area 9880 Square Feet. With the 7 DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 47, Wyndham Street. Annual Crown Rent, $105.

Inland Lot, No. 90,
Measuring to the North 80 ft.
South 88 "
East 201 "
West 167 "
Area 14,720 Square Feet.
With the 4 DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon,
2 Fronting Gutzlaff Street,
2 " Hollywood Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $174.64.

For particulars, apply to
J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877. de15

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30, H.M.S. *Swinger*, from Manila.
Dec. 1, *China*, German steamer, from Canton.
Dec. 1, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, 5079, Matsy, San Francisco Nov. 3, and Yokohama 26, Treasure ($373,394.91), Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Dec. 1, *Yangtsze*, British steamer, 782, Schultze, Shanghai Nov. 29, 4 a.m., General.—Siemssen & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1, *Riga*, for Swatow.
1, *Diomed*, for London, &c.
1, *Esmeralda*, for Manila.
1, *Douglas*, for Coast Ports.

CLEARED.

Zanzibar, for Yokohama.
Penedo, for Swatow.
China, for Shanghai.
Bellona, for Saigon.
Princess Seraphe, for Saigon.
Phillip Fitzpatrick, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL.

Per *City of Tokio*, from San Francisco, Miss Hattie Noyes, Miss L. A. Happer, Miss J. C. Kooser, Mrs Marquez, 5 children and 2 servants, Rev. D. M. Talmage, Rev. J. M. McCauley, Messrs H. L. Dalrymple, A. T. Maroni, and H. S. Geary, and 523 Chinese.

Per *Yangtsze*, from Shanghai, Mrs Schuster and 4 children, Messrs George and Smidt, and 99 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diomed*, for Singapore, Mr D. Sanches del Aguila.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Messrs Forrest and Howard.

Per *Douglas*, for Swatow, Mr C. Freusberg.

Per *Riga*, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Yangtsze* reports: First part moderate Northerly winds, from Chapel Island N.W. winds and squally to Lammocks, from thence moderate variable winds and squally weather.

Charters Effected.

The following charters have been effected during the last few days:—

American bark *Chaseo*, 628, Cebu to New York, or Boston, or London, or Liverpool, private.

British ship *Oneida*, 2293, hence to Hamburg, private.

British barque *Golden Russet*, 408, hence to Hamburg, private.

British barque *Faith*, 481, Manila to London, or Liverpool, Sugar £2 per ton of 20 cubic feet, Hemp £3, if all Sugar £2.5/, 30 lay days.

British schooner *Sea Belle*, 212, hence to Melbourne and Sydney, private.

German brig *Carl*, 215, hence to Sourabaya, $950 in full, 21 lay days.

German ship *Gustav & Marie*, 354, hence to Batavia and Samarang, $1,600 in full, 30 lay days.

American barque *Philip Fitzpatrik*, 582, hence to Singapore, $1,050 in full, 14 lay days.

British steamer *Pernambuco*, 643, Swatow to Singapore, Passengers $8 per head, 12 lay days.

British steamer *Riga*, 921, Swatow to Singapore, Passengers $8 per head, 12 lay days.

The British ship *Elizabeth Nicholson*, 900 tons, left for Manila, seeking.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—

Per *BELGIC*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th December, instead of as previously notified.

MAILS by the English Packet.—

The English Contract Packet *GWALIOR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 6th December.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, December 5th.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, December 6th.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., *Letters* may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom *Via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, November 23, 1877. de6

MAILS by the French Packet.—

The French Contract Packet *PEIHO* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 13th December, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ Marseilles*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 12th December.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 13th December.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, November 26, 1877. de13

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m., every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month,—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Penedo* leaves for Swatow.
5 a.m.—*Tanais* leaves for Yokohama.

General Memoranda.

Tuesday, December 4:—

Daylight.—*Taiwan* leaves for Coast Ports.
Goods per *Djemnah* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

Wednesday, December 5:—

Goods per *Zanzibar* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Thursday, December 6:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Friday, December 7:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.

Saturday, December 8:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Friday, December 14:—

Transfer Books of the H. K. & C. Gas Co., Limited, closed from this date to 27th Instant, inclusive.

Wednesday, December 19:—

Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Friday, December 21:—

1 p.m.—Regatta commences.

Monday, December 31:—

Noon.—Sale of Ground and Buildings, at Messrs Lane, Crawford's Sale Room, Praya.

Tuesday, January 15:—

Claims against the Estate of James Smith Ferries, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

IMPORTERS

OF

Druggists' Sundries, Nursery Requisites, Toilet Requisites, English, American, and French Patent Medicines.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

☞ *The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.*

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 7.55 p.m.*

BIRTH.

Dec. 1st, the Wife of Capt. Edwin F. Collins, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1877.

We have received an interesting work by Dr Dudgeon of Peking entitled "the Diseases of China." It contains many valuable hints to Europeans residing in the Far East. Regarding the climate of China generally, Dr Dudgeon considers it salubrious, invigorating and favourable to longevity, but these remarks do not of course apply to either the extreme north or the extreme south of the empire. An important factor in the health of the Chinese is their being so much in the open air. The male portion of the people carry on their trades and callings in the public streets, and in this way, many of the evils and dangers of crowded workshops, arising from impure air, from whatever cause, are avoided. With respect to cleanliness, Dr Dudgeon is forced to admit, the Chinese are exceptionally indifferent. Cold baths are never indulged in; the people abhor not only the touch but the taste of cold water. Cold bathing is never resorted to, and it is to the use of warm water, their temperate habits, and partly also to the non-use of flannel, that we must, Dr Dudgeon is of opinion, attribute the absence of prickly heat. The sensibility of the skin of Europeans to this affliction is greatly increased by stimulants. In the matter of bathing, a little water satisfies the Chinese; for their ablutions they are content with just as much scalding water as will cover the bottom of a flat brass basin. The greasy Commissioner Yeh on his way as a prisoner to Calcutta indulged in a bath truly *a la Chinoise* when he called for a teacupful of warm water. The Chinese suppose Europeans are obliged to bathe daily on account of the insupportably bad odours which are emitted from their cuticles. Hot or warm baths, especially in tropical climates, are, Dr Dudgeon says, by far the safest and really the most cooling in summer, the strong re-action after a cold bath making the feeling of heat tenfold worse. There are also various diseases, especially of the liver, where cold bathing might prove dangerous, as tending to congestion of internal viscera. It would, perhaps, be cruel to think of disarming Chinese beggars of their foul coat by means of a hot bath, because they would certainly die from inability to resist the cold. The thievish air would gain admittance at every pore.

Regarding sunstroke, Dr Dudgeon states that in 1872 no fewer than ten deaths occurred from this cause at Shanghai, and it was found on enquiry that in nearly every case the deceased persons indulged freely in alcoholic liquors. Intemperance is recognised as a powerfully predisposing cause to heat apoplexy. Insolation is almost unknown among the natives, thanks, in a great measure, to their temperateness in eating and drinking. Opium, Dr Dudgeon regards as of all Chinese luxuries, the surest destroyer of health, property, position and life; of all their vices the most insidious and most difficult to throw off. Opium is in one respect preferable to spirits, because it does not brutalise; it does not excite the fierce passions of men, but, by enervating, soothes them. The habit is easily acquired; a fortnight's regular use, and it will require an almost superhuman effort to cast it off. "This is one of its most characteristic peculiarities. The gnawing agony of the unsatisfied craving is maddening; physical strength is prostrated; the mind weakened, and a few seconds after the opium-pipe has touched his lips, the smoker is relieved for the time being of all his suffering. He anticipates his craving and flies to the stimulant; if deprived beyond the usual period he gapes, yawns, and discharges mucus from his eyes and nose, and is perfectly miserable and good-for-nothing. There are rare cases of great determination in throwing off the evil habit; body and mind are usually too weak for the execution of the purpose. The curse of the habit, like drunkenness, falls with special severity upon the poor; half of the labouring man's wages are spent on this single article."

Upon the subject of clothing Dr Dudgeon offers some very sensible remarks. In the material of her fabrics and the shape of her clothes, for both sexes, China will not suffer in comparison with other nations. The dress of the Chinese, which is of the becoming and simple kind, can be adapted with remarkable ease to quickly altered atmospheric conditions. Without changing the entire suit he takes off or puts on as occasion acquires. In the spring and autumn this is particularly necessary. The morning and evening dress is hardly suited for mid-day and *vice versa*:—

The black-haired race is destitute of shirts, flannels, and anti-cholera belts. Their style of dress, coupled with their style of living, renders some of these foreign requisites unnecessary. Our abdomens are not half so well protected from sudden cold, &c., as those of the Chinese. Diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, &c., are frequently prevented in summer among our Europeans, especially now-comers, by the adoption of such belts or bandages. How much mischief is created by our failure to clothe ourselves *seasonably?* . . . Chinese tailors, let me say, sit *at* their boards, and so are saved from those troubles to which the sons of the needle with us are exposed from their stooping and cramped position. And as to their shoes, the top and sides are made of calico, silk, satin, or velvet, and the soles of several layers of thick paper, rags or felt, protected sometimes by a thin outer sole of leather. They are soft and easy to the feet, and those plagues of over-civilisation, corns and bunions, are almost unknown. The winter shoe is padded with cotton. The Chinese can dispense with boards in their houses, as from the thickness of the sole, one or sometimes two inches, they may be said to carry their flooring constantly with them; it raises them above the dirt, damp and wet. These thick soles suit their dignified gait, and the only evil which I have found from their use, is the necessity for constant paring of the toe nails—a regular craft of chiropodists existing in all Chinese towns for this purpose.

Small-pox, says Dr Dudgeon, is endemic among the Chinese; it is never absent, although in certain years and seasons it is much more virulent. Children only in China take small-pox, but *then* all take it with very few exceptions. The Chinese laugh, says Dr Dudgeon, at the idea of foreign adults contracting this disease. There are some fifty or sixty professional vaccinators in Canton, and about half the children get protected in this way. The Chinese have taken wonderfully to vaccination, and it is productive of the best results.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail."]

(*By Southern Route.*)

THE WAR.

London, 28th Nov. 1877.

The Servian Militia abroad [*sic*] has been ordered to join by the 30th instant, when the proclamation of Servian independence is expected.

Suleiman Pasha is advancing upon Metrovitza.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The delivery of the American Mail was begun at 9.25 this morning.

We are requested to state that judgment will be delivered in the *Habeas Corpus* case on Monday at 11 o'clock.

We learn with pleasure that the Amateur Concert in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund has realized, after paying all expenses, the handsome sum of $448.16, which is now at the disposal of H. E. the Governor for the poor in Madras.

Meghka, on which Suleiman Pasha is said to be advancing, is a small town on the banks of the Danube, about 25 miles lower down the river than Sistova. It is not far from Pirgos, which the Turks are reported to have recently burnt.

The prisoners, who were pardoned by His Excellency the Governor, as a reward for their good conduct when attending the sufferers by the recent catastrophe on board the *Yesso*, were released this morning at half-past nine o'clock. The following is a list of the names of the men, who have regained their liberty:—

	Europeans.	Liberated.
A. F. Chambers,	9 years p.s.,	Nov. 30, 1877.
G. Pashor,	2 "	h.l., Dec. 1, 1877.
G. H. Hamilton,	2 "	" do.
J. Tierney,	1 mos.	" do.
P. Carlo,	1 "	" do.
C. Zomble,	1 "	" do.
W. Butler,	1 "	" do.
A. White,	1 "	" do.
M. Kelly,	1 "	" do.
M. Hart,	84 days	" do.
	Chinese.	
Wong Asau,	5 years p.s.	do.
Cheong Aleong,	5 "	" do.
Lum Achune,	7 "	" do.
Wong Asze,	3 "	" do.
Tsang Ashui,	3 "	" do.
Lai Aleong,	5 "	" do.
Tse Kwai-hing,	3 "	" do.
Su Ahon,	5 "	" do.
Lo Aho,	3 "	" do.
Cheong Ashing,	3 "	" do.
Cheong Asz,	3 "	" do.
Tsoi Achoi,	2 "	h.l. do.
Wong Hop Ming	2 "	" do.
Kwok Atung,	2 "	" do.
Ching Akwong,	2 "	" do.
Lum Akwai,	2 "	" do.
Chiu Put Kum,	2 "	" do.
Wong Anin,	9 mos.	" do.
Chan Asam,	6 "	" do.
Lum Aying,	6 "	" do.
Li Asam,	6 "	" do.
Li Chun Sam,	4 "	" do.
Tang Aling,	2 "	" do.
Hau Acheong,	6 "	" do.

A Chinaman, employed as a servant on board the P. M. S. S. *City of Tokio*, was charged before Mr Russell with stealing $86, the property of one of the passengers. The robbery was effected yesterday whilst the steamer was at sea, and there was therefore no jurisdiction in an English Court, she being an American vessel. Mr Russell discharged the prisoner, who denied having stolen the money, but said he would be glad to pay it back out of his wages.

A tea meeting was given on Thursday evening at the Temperance Hall to the sailors in port, by a few gentlemen interested in their welfare. After the tea the men were addressed by several gentlemen, who are anxious to induce them to take part in the weekly prayer meetings. The Rev. Mr Henderson presided, and with other friends endeavoured to enlist the audience in the cause. The prayer meetings are to be held on Wednesday evenings at the Temperance Hall. Mr Lamont, said in the course of his remarks, that the great characteristic of British Sailors was their heartiness, and he should like to see them as hearty in religion as they were in other matters.

Although His Excellency the Governor expressed himself so strongly against short sentences and the release of prisoners before the expiration of two-thirds of their term of imprisonment, in his first speech at the Legislative Council, yet we are not disposed to cavil at the release of the majority of the prisoners to-day. We trust however he will not come to the determination to release the deep-dyed scoundrel Lee Lum Kwai. Such an act would almost create a panic among the Chinese, considering the peculiar circumstances under which he was committed. The release of the man Hamilton so soon also seems rather extra-merciful.

The yacht match sailed to-day resulted in a good race. The four yachts which came to the start were *Ariel*, *Naomi*, *Wave* and *Naiad*. There was a fine sailing breeze when the vessels were despatched at 10 o'clock, and the wind kept up, and it anything hardened throughout the day. *Naiad* took first place soon after starting, and she and *Naomi* sailed a fine race all the way. The first round was completed before noon, and *Naiad* then had a lead of *Naomi* of about 2½ minutes. *Wave* was some distance astern, *Ariel* evidently overmatched in the breeze and sea. The second round was almost a repetition of the first, *Naiad* being just 2½ minutes ahead of *Naomi*. *Wave* had fallen off considerably,—*Ariel* giving up on completing the second round. *Naiad*